

CUNNINGHAM'S COLONIAL HUSBANDRY.

The basis of Mr. CUNNINGHAM'S view is, that there is a style of agriculture, or rather of husbandry, adapted to every region; and that the closer this natural method is adhered to, the more successful will be the results.

"Of nothing," says Mr. CUNNINGHAM, "are Englishmen more proud than the superiority of the English ploughs; their constant exclamation, on seeing those of other countries, being 'How is it that no one has introduced the English plough?'"

"When in Chili, I chanced to make the usual observation, 'Why don't they introduce the English plough?' when I was informed that it had been introduced by an intelligent Englishman upon his own property, but abandoned after a fair trial; the land worked by it being found to produce no better crops in moist years than that worked by the Chilean plough; while, during dry years, the land worked by the latter produced a crop, though often a scanty one, and that worked by the former produced none at all."

"To any one who has witnessed the workings of the two ploughs, the cause of failure in the English one in dry years must be soon apparent, as by means of its mould-board the dry upper soil is turned down and the moist under soil turned up; so that a large amount of ground moisture is naturally expended by the English mode of ploughing, which is saved in the Chilean, from the Chilean plough having no mould-board, and consequently simply stirring the soil like a harrow, leaving the relative positions of the dry upper soil and moist under soil nearly the same as before, thus giving a great advantage to the Chilean mode in dry years, by the less exhaustion of the ground moisture enabling the crop to be brought to maturity with a less supply of rain."

STEADINESS OF PRICES UNDER IRRIGATION.

In England, irrigation has only been applied as yet in a partial degree to the growth of grasses; no wonder, therefore, that it should be unknown in all the English Colonies, except, I believe, Jamaica and the Cape, where it is of foreign introduction. In countries, indeed, where irrigation is practised, and irrigating-water abundant, failures of crops can seldom take place, in consequence of their being independent of rain for their maturation; while in such countries also bread-corn and culinary vegetables fluctuate little in price, from the certainty of production by irrigation enabling the grower to regulate the amount produced, without fear of causing a scarcity on the one hand or a superabundance on the other.

In Egypt, the scriptural "land of plenty," and in Western Peru, in both of which rain rarely falls, and consequently the crops are wholly dependent upon irrigation, bread varies but little in price in the absence of internal troubles; while at Malta, culinary vegetables can always be had in abundance throughout every year, however dry, the largest cabbages never exceeding a penny per head, and every other similar article in proportion, even during the presence of a fleet of several thousand men—all the products of irrigation.

THE ADVANTAGE OF GOATS.

An Englishman on visiting the Mediterranean countries, and finding goat's milk nearly everywhere in use, to the exclusion of that of the cow, is apt to ascribe this to prejudice; but on further research, he will find that it is more digestible than cow's milk, and hence more suitable to warm countries; and that a far greater amount of milk can be obtained from a given space of ground pastured by goats than when pastured by cows, in consequence of the goat feeding upon many things the cow either would not taste or that would prove poisonous to her.

The Malta goat frequently gives ten pints of milk per day in the height of the milking; while in the case where a milch-cow was required at Smyrna, several herds were tried, and the greatest quantity procurable was two pints per day from a single cow.

In many parts of Australia, therefore, (particularly in the bushy ground near Sydney) goats might, with great advantage, supplant the cows for milking purposes; while the flesh of some of the breeds, differing little from mutton, would still further enhance their value.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Oct. 5.

SLAVERY.—Lord BROUGHAM said he wished to call the attention of their lordships to the state of slavery in the East Indies. He would read an extract from the report of the commissioners, which strikingly pointed out one of the consequences of slavery in India. The practice to which he alluded had only recently been brought to light, and was described in a report to the commissioners by Major Sleeman. The description was under the head Megpunnah, which this gentleman describes as a part of a notorious practice for the purpose of getting slaves. It is stated in his report:—"This system of murdering indigent parents for their children has been flourishing since the siege of Bhurtpore in 1836; and the cause of their confining their depredations to this class of people seems to have been the great demand they found for these children in all parts of the country, and the facility with which they inveigled their parents into their society. They were in the habit of disposing of the female children thus obtained for very large sums, to respectable natives, or to the prostitutes of the different cities they visited, and they found this system more lucrative than that of murdering travellers in good circumstances, and less likely to be brought to the notice of the local authorities, as inquiries were seldom made after the victims by their surviving relations. These gangs, contrary to the custom of those whose proceedings are now so well-known to us, invariably take their families with them on their expeditions; and the female members of the gang are employed as inveiglers to win the confidence of the emigrant families they fall in with on the road. They introduce these families to the gang, and they are prevailed upon to accompany them to some place suitable for their designs upon them, where the parents are murdered by the men, while the women take care of the children. After throwing their bodies into the river, or otherwise disposing of them, the men return to their women in the camp; and when the children inquire after their parents, they are told that they have sold them to certain members of the gang, and departed. If they appear to doubt the truth of these assertions, they are deterred from further inquiries by a threat of instant death. They are allowed to associate freely with the families of the murderers, and in a few days their grief subsides, and they become reconciled to their fate. The female children are either adopted by members of the gang, or sent in charge of the women to be disposed of. They find a ready sale for them among the Brinjarahs, many of whom are connected with these gangs in their murderous trade, and all of them are well known in Upper India to traffic in children. These Brinjarahs resell the children to the prostitutes of the different cities, who soon become acquainted with

the fate of their parents, and are much pleased to learn it, as it relieves them of all apprehension that they will ever come to reclaim them." He then gives the examination of some of the wretches connected with these gangs of murderers. One of these outcasts says, "We call our trade, murdering travellers for their children, megpunnah." Another was asked, "Q. You have stated in your various depositions that you invariably preserve the children and sell them. Are you not afraid that these children will disclose the manner in which you got them, and thereby get you into trouble?"—A. We invariably murder our victims at night, first taking the precaution to put the children to sleep, and in the morning we tell them that we have purchased them from their parents, who had gone off and left them."

Khema, alias Nursing Dass, another of this gang, says, "After the capture of Bhurtpore, Nanoo Sing Brinjarah, and four other Byrajees, residents of Kurroulee, came to me with four travellers and their four children, and invited me to participate in their murder, which I consented to, and with the assistance of my gang we strangled the whole of them, preserving the lives of the children, whom we sold at Jerpore for 120 rupees, half of which was divided among the members of my gang. After this affair I resolved on selecting for my victims the poorest class of travellers, and murdering them for their children, for whom there was so great a demand in all the great cities." Here there was an instance of the commission of five murders for the purpose of selling the children into slavery for the miserable pittance of 120 rupees, or £12. Another of these murderers, Javen Dass, said, "I left my home with a gang of forty Thugs, and proceeded to Huseengunge, where Heera Dass and Rookmune went to the city of Muttra for the purpose of buying some clothes, and succeeded in winning the confidence of four travellers, two men and two women, with their three children, whom they brought with them to our encampment; after passing two days with us, Teella Dass, Mudho Dass, Byrajees, and Dewa Hookma, Teelake, Gungaram, Brinjarahs, Balluck Dass, Chutter Dass, Neput Dass, and Hunooman Dass, prevailed on this family to accompany them to the banks of the Jumna, and murdered the four elderly travellers in a garden near the village of Jokool; after throwing their bodies into the Jumna, they took their three children to the tando, or encampment, of Dewa Brinjarah, near the village of Kheir, and sold the two female children, for forty rupees, and the male for five rupees." Therefore these murders were committed for little more than four pounds. The next deposition to which he should refer was that of a woman, who declared, "We now went off to Thuneseir, where we encamped in a grove on the bank of a tank, and here several parties of travellers were inveigled by the wives of the leaders of our gangs to come and take up their lodgings with us. 1. A Chumer, with three daughters; one thirty years of age, and the others young. 2. The widow of a carpenter, and her son, ten years of age. 3. A Brahmin and his wife, with one beautiful daughter fourteen years old, another five, and a son six years of age. 4. A Brahmin and his wife, with one daughter about fourteen, another twelve, and a son three years of age. These travellers lodged for two or three days among the tents of the Naeks and Brinjarahs, after which we all went to a village on the bank of the Jumna; and two hours after night, Kaner Dass proposed that we should go down to the sacred stream of the Jumna, say our prayers, and remain there. They all went down accordingly, leaving me, Roopla, and his second wife (Rookmune) at the village. They murdered the seven men and women, and threw their bodies into the river; but who killed them, or how they were killed, I know not. The Chumer and his eldest daughter, the two Brahmins and their wives, and the carpenter's wife, were all murdered. They brought the nine children back to us a watch and a half before daylight. A daughter and son of the Brahmins were extremely beautiful, and these we left with Dhyon Sing for sale. We came on to a village a coss distant from Beebeepore. Here a trooper came up to Beebeepore, saying he had heard of several people being murdered, and suspected us of the crime. The head men of the village of Beebeepore, and some of the Brinjarahs, came to our camp with the trooper, and assured him that he must be mistaken, as they knew us all to be very honest, inoffensive people; and, taking him back to Beebeepore, they treated him with great consideration, and he went away apparently satisfied. A woman who keeps prostitutes came from Kurnaul, and purchased and took away all the children. One boy was purchased by an elephant-driver, who took him off upon his elephant; and another was purchased by a Mussulman. All the rest were taken off in covered carriages, by the prostitute, to Kurnaul. I should know all their faces again were I to see them. At Thuneseir, Goorbuksh and his party got six or seven travellers, with their six or seven children, at the same time we got ours, and the parents were all murdered at the same time and place that the parents of our children were murdered on the bank of the Jumna. He also sold his children, through Dhyon Sing, at Beebeepore. There were several people from Beebeepore concerned with us. We came back to Beyree, in the Jhujua Nawab's territory, and three or four days after Goorbuksh came to us, with one of the boys he had kept for himself out of his booty." The confession of Roopla Jemadar, relative to the sale of the children whose parents were murdered near Kurnaul:—"Three of the children whose parents were murdered at Kurnaul were sold to Emambuksh, who keeps prostitutes, and lives at a village about four coss from Kurnaul. Thanah, zemindar of the village of Beebeepore, takes five per cent on every child he disposes of for us." However strong language might be, it sinks to comparatively nothing in attempting to give utterance to the feelings of anger, bitterness, and horror, which must fill the breasts of their lordships at hearing the existence of such a state of things. It was superfluous for him to proceed further, as it was impossible for him to find anything more striking, or more distinct, than the statements of facts by these monsters in human form on their extermination as to the commission of such crimes. He trusted that his noble friend at the head of the India department would take the despatch of 1836, to which he had just referred, into his consideration, and that the steps that he would adopt would lead to measures that would accelerate as much as possible the abolition of such atrocities. (Hear.)

Lord ELLENBOROUGH observed, that if his noble and learned friend looked more narrowly into the subject to which he had adverted, he would find that the atrocities which he had described were more mixed up with the system of Thuggee than he seemed to think. Noble lords were aware that the Thugs made it a matter of great pleasure to commit murder, and that many of them even thought that they were doing good to their victims by sending them to another world. The whole exertions of the government had been directed to the suppression of Thuggee, but he feared their attempts had not been altogether successful. With this feeling, then, the Thugs murdered the parents, and probably preserved the children from some indefinite feeling of pity. As for preserving them for the purpose of selling them as slaves, the value of children in this respect was little or nothing at all. If the crimes were perpetrated for the purpose of getting money by the sale of slaves, these parties would get infinitely more by preserving the parents, and selling them as slaves. In the year 1833 parliament had directed the government of India to make inquiries as to the state of slavery in India, in consequence of which the law commissioners in India had thoroughly investigated the subject, and had furnished their reports. These documents were at the present time under the consideration of the governor-general of India, who, from local knowledge, and facilities of obtaining information, was much better able to prepare a law on the subject than the parliament at home.

TUNIS.

The dispute between the Porte and Tunis forms one turning-point for discussion, as it is maintained that France requires to support her influence in that quarter with naval strength. The following remarks on the subject, from the Presse, have been much quoted:—"The Bey of Tunis and the Pasha of Tripoli had been for a long time independent of the Porte. Their position with respect to the Sultan was analogous to that of the Dey of Algiers before our conquest. At a certain time, the

Porte, wishing to render them more subject to it, determined to send an expedition against them; but, as it could not subdue them both at once, it determined to attack Tripoli first. A flotilla left Constantinople, and landed an army of 10,000 men at Tripoli, on the 25th of May, 1835. The internal situation of the country favoured the designs of the Porte. The brother and son of the late Pasha disputed the supreme power. The former was shut up in the town, and the latter was in possession of the country. The Turkish Admiral, Mustapha Medjib, craftily announced to Sidi Ali, the Pasha occupying Tripoli, that he brought him succour against his nephew. Sidi Ali, deceived by this declaration, let the Turkish troops take possession of the town, and was so imprudent as to visit the Admiral in his ship. There he was kept prisoner, and sent in a few days to Constantinople, where he died in obscurity. As to the nephew, he was soon brought to reason; and the Port resized its old authority upon this Regency. The Bey of Tunis, still remained to be subdued: the Porte had a great wish to subdue it as it had done Tripoli. Encouraged by its first success, it sent a second squadron to Tunis, under the command of Tahir Pasha, who had instructions to reduce the Bey by cunning or by force. But France had learned his project, and sent Admiral Hugon from Toulon with a French squadron, which came before Tunis almost at the same time as Tahir Pasha. The latter thought it prudent to turn back, and sailed to Tripoli, where he strengthened the authority of the Porte, shaken by internal factions. Affairs remained in this state during a few years: the Porte has several times renewed its attempts, and especially under the ministry of Count Mole. They have always failed before the attitude of France. In these last times it appears that it intended to put its old project into execution, and that Tahir Pasha was ordered to sail to Tunis, after having put an end to the insurrection of Candia. France, faithful to the same policy, has again tried to hinder the reaction so much desired by the Porte. For this reason, M. Leray was sent a few weeks ago to Tunis with an imposing naval force; and Tahir Pasha, convinced of the inutility of his sailing thither, abandoned the idea, and returned to Constantinople."

ATTACK ON THE PALACE AT MADRID.—During the 6th and 7th October, rumours came into the capital of what was passing in the North. The Government took immediate precautions to prevent a surprise; the gates were doubly guarded, the posts strengthened, and reinforcements were called in. Several Colonels whose fidelity was suspected were dismissed—among others, Colonel Perez, and fifty officers of the Guards; and the garrison of the capital was thus doubled by the recall of the troops around. Financial measures were also taken: the stamp-duty was given to M. Salfon for 17,000,000 of reals, and the salt-duty to M. Salaman for 50,000,000. On the night of the 7th, the drums suddenly beat, and firing was heard. Don Diego Leon, Aspiroz, and other Christians, with some of the dismissed officers and a body of men, stormed the Palace, and endeavoured to seize the Queen. Eleven companies of the Princess's regiment succeeded in forcing an entrance, and they burst door after door until they reached the Queen's bed chamber. They were vigorously repulsed at first by the only eighteen Halberdiers stationed in the Palace; and from first to last, the battle, says one account, lasted from eight o'clock in the evening until four in the morning. At length the assailants were surrounded by troops, which Espartero commanded in person, and the slaughter was horrible. During all this time the Queen and her sister remained on their knees calling loudly for help. The musket balls even penetrated into the room; and Senora Mina, it is said, found it necessary to take precautions to protect her young charges from being shot. While the firing continued, the young Princesses said repeatedly, "When mamma comes to know all this, she will write to Espartero to punish the wicked men." At length the Palace was cleared. Eighty persons were seized, and eight were summarily shot. The only person of note who was taken was Brigadier Norza Guerray. At nine o'clock next morning the troops of the garrison and the National Guard defiled before the Queen, who was standing at a balcony of the Palace, with her sister, the Regent, and the members of the Government; and the soldiers saluted the Queen with enthusiastic vivas. At ten o'clock, Madrid had resumed its usual aspect, and tranquillity was completely restored. Espartero had issued a proclamation, declaring that Government had taken steps to suppress the insurrection, and that the laws would be energetically enforced.

The Colonial Herald.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1841.

The papers by the Steamship CALEDONIA, which arrived at Halifax on the 16th inst. after a passage of 114 days from Liverpool, were received here yesterday afternoon. The following summary of the news contained in them, extracted from the Novascotian of Wednesday last, must for the present suffice. We promise our readers more copious extracts in our next.

(From the Morning Chronicle, November 2.)

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

We have received a letter from our Lisbon Correspondent, dated the 25th ultimo, brought by the Tagus steamer. The accounts from the South of Spain, brought by the Tagus, represent all as tranquil, although, had not the Madrid attempt so completely failed, preparations for a rise had been made at Cadiz, Seville, and Malaga. A body of Spanish troops revolted, (250 in number,) had sought refuge in Portugal, crossing the northern frontier as appeared by telegraphic dispatch received from Braganza, on the 22d ult. They were to be sent into the interior and disbanded.

Affairs at Lisbon seemed to threaten another crisis. Clubs "to support the Queen's authority" had been formed in the army in opposition to the revolutionary clubs, and it seemed far from unlikely that a collision would take place.

The disturbed state of Spain naturally reacts upon Portugal. The interest of England obviously is to preserve the throne of Donna MARIA and the old connection between Portugal and England, and by our support enable Portugal to retrieve itself, restore order every where, and consolidate its institutions.

FIRE AT THE TOWER.—A dreadful fire had occurred at the Tower of London. The cause was not ascertained. Much injury had been done to the buildings, arms, and curiosities. The Morning Chronicle says:

From the latest investigation it is ascertained, beyond a doubt, that the fire originated in the Lower Tower, now commonly known as the Round Table. This building is vaulted and groined, and its walls are about ten feet thick. It is situated near the northern extremity of the Tower, the narrow street called the Old Mint alone separating it from the official residents within the Tower, flank the whole of the northern and western battlements. From this tower extended a short passage or corridor connecting it with the grand store-house, now entirely destroyed, which consisted of two apartments of magnificent dimensions; that on the ground floor, which formerly contained the train of artillery; the one above called the "Small Armoury," in which was deposited the unrivalled stands of arms.

After enumeration of articles of historical and national interest or importance, which were deposited in the apartments mentioned, the Chronicle proceeds:—Innumerable, indeed, were the objects of interest and sterling value which were contained in these apartments. All is now one blended mass of ruin; nothing of any importance, beyond some 5,000 stand of arms, having been saved. The demolition has been the most complete that we ever witnessed, nothing being left standing but the bare wall, the western end of which is momentarily expected to fall, and much danger exists from the frequent falling of large masses of stone from the coping. Every precaution, however, is used to prevent accidents.

During the height of the conflagration much fear was entertained for the safety of that small but interesting structure, the Chapel of St. Peter-in-Chains, founded by Edward III., and adjoining the west end of the storehouse. There rest the remains of many of the illustrious and ill-fated persons who have perished within the walls of the Tower. It consists of a nave, chancel, and one aisle, separated by clus-

tered columns supporting low-pointed arches, and it has undergone the fiery ordeal uninjured.

THE COURT.—We see no mention of any increase in the Royal Household. The Queen Dowager was indisposed.

DUBLIN.—Mr. O'Connell, as Alderman of the new Corporation, issued an Address to the Electors, requesting their votes for the honor of Lord Mayor of the city. The election was to take place at noon, on the 1st of November. The "Liberator," doubtless, is now Lord Mayor.

(From the Standard, of November 3.)

Sir Charles Bagot, the Dean of Norwich, and Colonel Macdonald had interviews with Lord Stanley yesterday, at the Colonial Office.

Mr. Daniel O'Connell is the Lord Mayor of Dublin. Mr. Arabin proposed that Alderman O'Connell should be elected to fill that situation.

Mr. Boyce wished to know from Mr. O'Connell, before he voted, what course he would pursue during his year of office, if elected, on the repeal question?

Mr. O'Connell said, that if he was elected, no man should know what his politics were in his capacity as Lord Mayor, but in his private capacity he was and would continue to be a Repealer, being of opinion that a repeal of the union would be the most beneficial measure that could be passed for this city and this country at large. Notwithstanding this, if elected, his conduct should be guided by the strictest impartiality towards men of all shades of political opinion.

The Chairman put the question with reference to Mr. O'Connell, and a large majority appeared in his favour. He was then declared duly elected. After making the declaration provided by the statute, Alderman O'Connell ascended the chair as Lord Mayor of Dublin, amid great and prolonged cheering.

In the course of a desultory discussion, the Lord Mayor said, that to commence with that desire for conciliation which both sides expressed, he would suggest that of the two assessors and two auditors to be appointed under the act, the Liberals should nominate one of each, and the Conservatives one of each. There were also 15 ward assessors to be appointed, which should be left to the burgesses. The Liberals would name Mr. Nelson as their assessor.

Alderman Butt said his party would wish to have Mr. Baker appointed, and he begged to observe that they were perfectly well satisfied with the arrangement, and expressed his opinion that nothing would be done by those who acted with him to impair the harmony which had characterized the proceedings to the present.

Appeals to the public, respecting distress in London and Manchester, had been made.

In order to allay antiquarian alarm, we should have stated that the whole of the records deposited in the Tower are perfectly safe.

The loss sustained by residents connected with the edifice is supposed not to exceed £1,000.

The delay in procuring a sufficient supply of water may be accounted for by the circumstance of the fire in the engine employed to draw water from the river into the tanks having been out at the time, and a considerable interval elapsed before it could be kindled.

In the course of yesterday Mr. Braidwood laid before the directors of the London Fire Brigade the following official report of the fire—its extent, as well as the property destroyed and damaged belonging to the residents in the Tower:—

"Table Tower in the Armoury, on the Parade, in the Tower of London, occupied by government—business in the armoury department for workmen and furbishers—the cause of fire unknown—engines called by the police and strangers—water very scantily supplied from tanks and River Thames. Engines in attendance: 6 A 1 float A, 1 B, 1 D, 1 D float—42 men—West of England, County, Custom-house engine, 12 government engine, and a parish engine. The fire consumed the whole of the Round Table Armoury and contents therein. A quantity of arms and muskets removed out of the Long Armoury, destruction of the whole of the building, and great damage done to the roof of the barracks and offices round in the street at the back of the Long Armoury, and slightly damaged the chapel roof adjoining."

DISTURBANCES IN BELGIUM.

Brussels, Oct. 30.—The Courier Belge states that two new six-pounders and two field pieces, with horses and ammunition, have been seized in one of our suburbs.

To-morrow was the day fixed for the execution of the plot, which had ramifications at Ghent, Antwerp and Liege among the discontents.

From what transpired the authorities pretend to have the clue to a vast counter revolutionary conspiracy which had been contriving for several months.

It is said that the ministry have sent numerous orders and instructions to the Provinces this morning, and despatches have been sent to the King.

P. S.—Three o'clock, p. m.—Generals Vandersimpers and Vandermere, who were supposed to have fled, have been found concealed in the house of a painter.

BELGIUM.—The Brussels plot has been much overrated. It appears to have been got up by a few officers of damaged reputation, with the pretended object of once more uniting Belgium and Holland; but no evidence whatever has transpired that the Dutch authorities gave the slightest countenance to the scheme.

All ships fitting in the English ports are ordered to complete their crews to the war complement.

The formation, and rapid increase of young men's anti-monopoly associations, are, it appears, widely extending themselves in London and in other large towns.

The disclosures at the meeting at Stockport were of the most heart-rending nature. Poverty is advancing with rapid strides in that once flourishing seat of industry.

SIR CHARLES BAGOT.—Some accident, it appears, had caused the return of the Styx, steamship. The Standard says:—"His Excellency Sir Charles Bagot will, it is said, re-embark for Canada on board the Illustrious."

INDIAN POPULATION.—Mr. Perley has communicated to the Miramichi Gleaner a statement of the number of Indians residing in the Eastern part of New Brunswick. There are 344 men; 364 women; 253 boys; 277 girls;—total 1241.

Mr. Perley remarks:—"The small number of children in proportion to the number of adults, shows most clearly that the Micmacs are rapidly passing away, and in a few more generations, must become extinct, unless some measures are taken to improve their condition, and prevent the frightful mortality which now takes place among their children."

ARRIVAL OF THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.—His Excellency Sir Henry V. Huntley arrived here on Saturday evening last in the Steamer Pocahontas. His Excellency landed without any Military Parade—indeed, by the rules of the service, we believe that ceremonies of that kind are dispensed with after sun-down. His Excellency proceeded forthwith to the Council Chamber, where the Executive Council was assembled, in presence of whom His Excellency took the usual oaths, and immediately afterwards entered upon the assumption of the Government. The usual proclamations have since been issued, and on Monday, at twelve o'clock, a salute of thirteen guns was fired from George's Battery, in honour of His Excellency's arrival.

On Wednesday, at Two o'clock, His Excellency held a Levee at Government House, which was most numerously attended.

Pursuant to requisition, a meeting of the Inhabitants of Queen's County was convened by the Sheriff on Thursday, for the purpose of addressing His Excellency upon his arrival and assumption of the Government of this Island. His Honor the Chief Justice having been called to the Chair, the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to prepare the draught of an Address, viz: the Hon. the Attorney General, Hon. John Brecken, Mr. Barrow, Mr. Brennan, and the Hon. Charles Young. The Committee then withdrew, and some time afterwards returned with the draught of an Address, which was unanimously adopted, ordered to be engrossed, and presented to His Excellency by the Committee who prepared it, and as many others as might choose to accompany them.

At the same meeting, on the motion of the Hon. James